# Gazette of the United States
AND
# EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 93 of Vol. V.] MONDAY, March 31, 1794. [Whole No. 552.]



## For Amsterdam,

The new fast-sailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
*ADRIANA*,
K. Fitzpatrick, Master.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut street wharf, or to
*THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.*

N. B. Passengers will be landed in England if required.
March 6, 1794. dtf

## For Sale,
*The American Brig*
TRITON,

BURTHEN 700 barrels, with her tackle and apparel as she came from sea, She is a staunch vessel, not two years old, and may be put to sea immediately. For terms apply to
*GARDINER & OLDEN,*
Arch Street wharf,
*Who have for sale,*
Pork, Lard, and Hams as usual,
a quantity of Bacon, Bees Wax, and a few casks Timothy Seed—also
Pig and Bar Iron, and Iron castings, in any form executed on the shortest notice.
March 14. *drot

## For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
*ANDROMACHE*,
(An American bottom)
*John Moore, Master.*

IS a stout good vessel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be sent to sea at a small expence. She may be seen at Vine-street wharf, and the terms made known by application to
*WHARTON & LEWIS.*
March 21. dtf

## Just Imported,
In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amsterdam, and now landing on Walnut-street wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
*A few bales Holland Duck,*
*Ditto Oznaburgs,*
*Holland Sheeting,*
*Juniper Berries,*
*Glass Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various sizes.*
*Sheathing Paper,*
*Swedes Iron, square and flat bars,*
*Hair Ribband, No. 4.*
*Dutch Great Coats,*
*A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.*
FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.
*The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—should application be made within a few days; otherwise she will take freight for Amsterdam.*
March 1, 1794. d—tf

*FOR SALE,*
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,
## An Essay on Slavery:
Designed to exhibit in a new point of view, its effects on *morals, industry*, and the *peace of society*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *slaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjust*.
PRICE 25 Cents.
February 15. dtf

## The following Certificate

of the funded three per Cent Stock of the Domestic Debt of the United States standing on the books of the Treasury of the said United States, in the names of Donnald and Burton of London, merchants, and signed by Joseph Nourse, Register of said Treasury, to wit:—No. 5476, dated 24th August 1792 for 2959 dollars and 53 cents was transmitted from London in the ship Peter, Paul Hussey, master, bound for New York, and has been lost.—The Subscriber intending to apply to the Treasury of the United States to have the same renewed, desires all persons who are interested in the said certificate, to make their objections thereto, if any they have.
*Francis Macy.*
Philad. March 27. d6w

## Mordecai Lewis,
*Has for Sale at his Store, No. 25, Dock-Street:—*
A few Bales of Russia Sheetings,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs in Boxes,
A bale of low-priced Cotton Handkerchiefs,
A Quantity of Souchong Tea, Hyson and Tonkay, ditto.
Holland Gin in Cases,
A Quantity of Brimstone,
With a Variety of other Goods.
Feb. 20. 3law6w

## Excellent CLARET,
In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few cases Champaigne Wine;
*MADEIRA*,
In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front street.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

## The Public are cautioned to
*beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, several of which have appeared in circulation within a few days past; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be distinguished by the following*
MARKS.

*Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.*

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is smaller than the M. and other letters of that word, so that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend considerably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and closer together than the rest of the bill

The *i* and *f* in the word promise are not parallel, the *f* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the strokes of all the Letters are stronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarser and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were issued in that year.

*Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.*

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly similar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above described; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the same word in the Five Dollar Bills as described above, the *o* being less than the *m*, and others following.

There is no stroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the stroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are so cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The Signature J Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamp-black and oil, and differs from the other inks used in printing the bills and the cashier's signature.

It is supposed these forgeries were committed in some of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two persons have been apprehended in Virginia, on suspicion of being the authors of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Person or Persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders of the following descriptions or any of them, viz.

The person or persons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The person or persons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every person who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.

THOMAS WILLING, President of the Bank United States.
JOHN NIXON, President of the Bank of North America.
By order of the Committees of the Respective Boards.
Philadelphia, March 28, 1794. dtf

## WANTED
## AN APPRENTICE
To the Printing Business, Enquire at this Office.


*The following article is occasioned by an Advertisement, of the keeper of the Museum in New-York, in which the public are informed, that "a compleat Guillotine, capable of performing the part, for which it was originally designed in France;" and a wax figure, which frequently represents a man beheaded"—are to be seen at that Repository of curiosities.*

*From the (N.Y.) Daily Advertiser.*

### KEEPER *of the* GUILLOTINE.

You have often taken occasion to remind us of the dignity of your appointment, by the frequency of your publications these however, having generally been little more than the avaricious display of a catch penny *shewman*, would have passed without notice; but your late advertisement, ought not to creep out of sight without animadversion. The additional curiosity of a Guillotine which you have with equal judgment and generosity, procured for the divertisement of the good people of New-York, calls for compensation very different from what you ordinarily receive. Let us however look at this new ground of your pretensions to public favor—let us see what you say for yourself. I Tom Thumb, Esquire, prime virtuoso, and *shew*-master general, having long delighted in exhibiting and describing natural deformities, deleterious plants, venomous animals, &c. now offer to the view of my inquisitive countrymen——that exquisite piece of workmanship—that paragon of mechanism—that machine of never dying celebrity—the GUILLOTINE.

Think no more brave friends of air guns, rattlesnakes, and scalping knives; these hide their diminished heads, and are scarce worthy of lying in the same room in the presence of this admirable contrivance which yields to nothing of human ingenuity but to its glorious *prototype in the Revolution Square of Paris.*

Do not imagine gallant citizens, that I mean to mock your hopes, or disappoint your expectations by exhibiting this astonishing contrivance, painted on baby-cards, or cut out of paste-board—No, I scorn such childish amusement—I have it beautifully erected, composed of *solid sharp materials of full growth*, perfectly fitted and ready to perform the functions for which it was ORIGINALLY INTENDED. Bravo! Bravo! Bravo! Vive la Guillotine.

But to be serious—is it possible that the intelligent, the kind hearted citizens of New-York, can have arrived at such a degree of indifference, as to read with patience, or view with composure, so sanguinary an instrument, advertised too in language so offensive to common decency, so shocking to humanity? What! this bloody weapon *may be used and is now ready* to commence its bloody career in these peaceful regions? Forbid it God of all mercy.

Shall our real, our unfeigned love of liberty, unheedingly seduce us into an hasty approbation of every measure and *every means* to which less favored nations have resorted, than were necessary in this enlightened country, for the establishment of rational liberty?

Shall we make familiar to our eyes objects of horror, that we may banish from our hearts, those gentle emotions; those endearing affections; those reverential views of another world, which give to life its highest, its most delightful relish, and without which we are no better than brutes. God forbid.

But some will say, surely the sight of a Guillotine need not occasion such gloomy reflections. Fellow-Citizens, you are mistaken—a dangerous spirit has crept in among us—an insidious spirit, which if we do not watch, will overthrow us.—Its operation is guided by this principle. If I can persuade the people of America, to approve heartily and openly of every species of means, for the accomplishment of a *popular end* my work is half done. The distance between approbation, and adoption, scarcely admits of measurement. I leave the good sense of those who reflect, to fill up the commentary. How cautious ought the people of America to be at this awful period! How distressing the idea that this prosperous, this independent land, so lately saved from the grasp of all devouring ambition, may soon be plunged into all the horrors which at present are desolating with mighty strides, the old world! My friends the present state of society and manners among us affords well grounded apprehensions that we are insensible of the blessings which we possess, and consequently in the most imminent danger of losing them: When the moral sentiment is debased, or allowed such unbridled licence, as is every where evidenced, it naturally weakens the legal power of the government, and gives a sad presage of decaying morality, or of political decadence,

But why, you will say, *Keeper of curiosities*, all this sermonizing? Do not fret, nor flatter yourself that it is addressed to you. If this paper comes into the hands of one reflecting citizen, of one true patriot, warmed with the real love of his country, he will not disdain to read it, and such are the men with whom I wish to associate.

*Keeper of Beasts Adieu.*
March 26. A MAN.

*From the General Advertiser.*

The Legislature will do a very popular act by granting to Mr. Peale, the moderate loan he requests.

The general interest of science demands in all civilized countries aid and patronage, because it exalts mankind to the dignity and felicity of their destination. The cultivation of natural history is in this country very important in many respects. It brings to light our many treasures in animals, plants and minerals; suggesting thereby new branches of manufactures and commerce, which otherwise may lie dorment for a long time. Mr. Peale's collection of ores and fossils does already merit attention. What sums may we not save in articles of copper and tin, queen's-ware, &c. by exploring and improving the treasures we often tread upon! The hair of wild animals, the feathers of birds, the skins, bones and oil of fishes, are in several countries employed in diverse manufactures; for example, the strongest glue is made from the skin of a species of perch by the Laplanders. The offals of herring are by a late improvement, converted into very valuable oil, by the Swedes. In England and Germany a great variety of elegant feathered muffs are made. The skins of Elks are in the north of Europe made into buff, so firm as to be a defensive armour.

The moral effect of a museum is very considerable. I appeal to all who have seen this sublime inscription in that of Mr. Peale.

"Ask the beasts, and they will teach thee: and fowls of the air, and they shall tell thee, and the fishes of the sea shall declare unto thee. Who knoweth not in all these, that the hand of the LORD hath wrought this? In whose hand is the soul of every living thing, and the breath of all mankind." Job, XII. 7, 8, 9, 10, verses.

How many thousand pounds do we throw away upon foreign gewgaws! Let ladies and gentlemen who admire true elegance, view the Summer Duck, the humming bird, the scarlet sparrow, the Brasilian creeper, the gold finch, the poweese, the ruby-crested wren, &c. they will be charmed at a very small expense.

Numbers wish with myself, that Mr. Peale, may have sufficient encouragement to remain among us. The removal of the museum would not only be severely felt by the votaries of science but also diminish that circulation of wealth which arises from the commerce of liberal arts.

A LOVER OF NATURE.

# LAW OF THE UNION.

## THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday the second of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

*An ACT to provide for the defence of certain Ports and Harbors in the United States,*

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following ports and harbors be fortified under the direction of the President of the United States, and at such time or times, as he may judge necessary, to wit; Portland in the district of Maine; Portsmouth in the state of New Hampshire; Glouceſter, Salem, Marblehead and Boston, in the State of Massachusetts; Newport in the state of Rhode Island; New London in the state of Connecticnt; New York; Philadelphia; Wilmington in the state of Delaware; Baltimore, in the state of Maryland; Norfolk and Alexandria, in the state of Virginia; Cape Fear river and Ocracock inlet in the state of North Carolina; Charleston and Georgetown, in the state of South Carolina; and Savannah and Saint Mary's in the state of Georgia.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to employ, as garrisons in the said fortifications, or any of them, such of the troops on the military establishment of the United States, as he may judge necessary; and to cause to be provided one hundred cannon, of a caliber each to carry a ball of thirty two pounds weight, and one hundred other cannon, of a caliber each to carry a ball of twenty four pounds weight, together with the carriages and implements necessary for the same, and carriages with the necessary implements for one hundred and fifty other cannon, with two hundred and fifty tons of cannon-shot.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to receive from any State (in behalf the United States) a cession of the lands, on which any of the fortifications aforesaid, with the necessary buildings, may be erected, or intended to be erected; or where such cessions shall not be made, to purchase such lands, on behalf of the United States; *Provided*, That no purchase shall be made, where such lands are the property of a State.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved—March the twentieth, 1794. } GO. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Secretary of State.

EDM. RANDOLPH, Secretary of State.

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*An* ACT *making further provision for the expenses attending the intercourse of the United States with foreign nations; and further to continue in force the act, intituled "An Act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations."*

Sect. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That a sum of one million of dollars, in addition to the provision heretofore made, be appropriated to defray any expenses which may be incurred, in relation to the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, to be paid out of any monies, which may be in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, and to be applied, under the direction of the President of the United States, who, if necessary, is hereby authorized to borrow the whole or any part of the said sum of one million of dollars; an acconnt of the expenditure whereof as soon as may be, shall be laid before Congress.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the act, intitled "An act providing the means of intercourse between the United t ates and foreign nations," passed the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, together with the second section of the act, intituled "An act to continue in force, for a limited time, and to amend the act, intituled "An act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations," passed the ninth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, shall be continued in force, for the term of one year from the passing of this act, and from thence, until the end of the next session of Congress thereafter holden, and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved March the twentieth, 1794. } GO. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

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## A CARD.

The Citizen was acquainted with the circnmstance of the *lucky* return of Mr. S———'s vessel—however as she had not been many days out, the question he put, was not out of order. The citizen is glad to hear that Mr. S. is *done* with the British, and by their late reprehensible conduct, Mr. S. concludes that they have done with him. To descend to particulars, the Citizen wishes that Mr. S. had been a little more correct and clear in some of his statements, as it would have saved him the trouble of racking his imagination to state them more clearly. The ship Active he conceives to be detained under the general order, to interrupt all supplies of provisions to France. The Mercury though improperly interrupted by the captain of a British frigate, was suffered to sell her cargo at Jamaica, and Mr. S. no doubt is in possession of the valuable returns—can all the owners of vessels whose cargoes have been sold in French ports say as much? Are they not often valued and taken by officers of that *admirable* government which Mr. S. has so much confidence in, at less than the original cost, without the captains' being allowed any voice in the case—and then it has not always happened that they have been paid for them, even according to their own valuation. With respect to the *John*, Mr. S———'s heaviest loss, it is said "that this vessel was at the time employed in carrying wheat the British had taken for their own account, though destined for St. Maloes from one of their own ports, before the war between France and Great Britain was declared." The C. declares that he is so dull of comprehension as to be unable to make out the meaning of this, but if he may be allowed to give a guess at it, the meaning of it is this—This vessel was employed by *somebody* to carry wheat from a British port to a French port, contrary to an act of the British Parliament, or an order of the King and privy council, (I am not certain which) issued some time before the war broke out—she was taken in the fact, and the consequences probably were as stated by Mr. S.—she was employed in a trade in violation of the laws of an independent nation; and however Mr. S——'s loss is to be lamented, the vessel deserves no pity for her untimely fate—but what was Mr. S—— about not to calculate his risk in time, and be paid before hand as the wary Danes and Hamburghers? It would be paying a poor compliment to Mr. S———'s sagacity, to suppose that he was behind hand with the most cautious of them, in this or any other instance where caution was necessary. Having succeeded in the developement of the causes of this misfortune wrapped up in such mysterious language as at first sight to preclude a hope of the possibility of an unravelment, what are Mr. S———'s grievances reduced to? The solitary and single case of the Active detained at Falmouth—Mr. S. does not tell us, that she is libelled, condemned, or *adjudicated*, and his grievance is the less, as he had timely notice of the risk of all vessels bound to France with provisions, except rice—the propriety of the order which placed those vessels under such hazardous circumstances will be discussed elsewhere—if it is new and what was never done before in time of war, Mr. S. will please to take notice that they are not without a *trans Atlantic* example for adopting what was never adopted before.—The Citizen never doubted of Mr. S. having derived considerable emolument from his trade with the ports of France—but that was not the question he put, he merely took the liberty of asking how many vessels he had *lately* sent to the ports of France, meaning perhaps a month before he dispatched his last vessel for Falmouth—The C. is happy to hear that Mr. S. has nothing to fear for his vessel which the Convention has in their *wisdom* embargoed at Bourdeaux—does not this shew that Mr. S. is always upon his guard and cautious to provide against the worst? In every instance, but in the unfortunate case of the John it has appeared so; being so fortunately situated he has no occasion to do what others have been compelled to do, viz. to bribe the National Commissaries, as Mr. S. chuses to call them.

With respect to the epithets which Mr. S. wishes to bestow on the British government for their late conduct, the Citizen replies, that the distresses occasioned by war, are always to be lamented upon whatever people they fall—but the C. will again remind Mr. S. that the government under which we ourselves live, and enjoy protection, are not guiltless of being the cause of distress to a large class of innocent individuals.

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## *Congress of the United States.*

### *House of Representatives*

Substance of the remarks made by Mr. Giles on the 10th of March 1794, upon the question for the passage of the bill providing a naval armament.

Mr. Giles commenced his remarks by observing, that from the sense of the house several times manifested upon this subject, there remained no doubt but that the bill would pass. In that event, he most earnestly hoped that the success of the measure, would at least equal the expectations of its advocates: Indeed he hoped that their expectations would be disappointed and exceeded; for it did not seem to him that even *they* were very positive as to its full competency to the end proposed. He even wished that every ship could be furnished with the cap of Fortunatus and the shield of Hercules; for he was persuaded, that in the present state of things some magical influ.nce, would be found essential to enable them to effect their undertaking. He observed that at present, the wisdon or folly of the proposed measure, was mere matter of opinion, but the passage of the bill will furnish futurity with a compleat experiment of its true character.

He intended to offer his reasons against the passage of the bill, not with a hope of making proselytes, but as a testimony of the real motives which influenced his opposition. With this view he should only mention some of the general impressions produced on his mind by this subject, without fatiguing the house with minute exemplifications of them.

The subject had presented itself to him in two points of view—1st. As affording a protection to our commerce against the Algerine depredations. 2d. As the foundation of a permanent naval establishment.

He could not help premising, that in the course of discussion the advocates of the bill, had censured its opponents with a want of disposition for the protection of commerce, whilst they claimed a monopoly of all good intention towards this object. He did not mean to derogate from the good intention of the favorers of the bill, but he believed its opponents possessed as pure a zeal for the protection and due encouragement of commerce, as its advocates. It is not a question, whether commerce is, or is not, to be protected; but whether the plan proposed be the most effectual and the least exceptionable, that can be devised for that purpose? The difference of opinion does not consist in the *end to be produced*; but in *the means proposed to effect the end*.

The first objection he should make to the bill, would be, the obvious inadequacy of the means contemplated, to effect the end proposed by them. The object proposed, is an effectual resistance not only to the whole present naval force of Algiers, but to their whole naval ability. The bill contains in itself essentially a declaration of war: our calculations therefore should be extended to the utmost limit of the naval ability of the hostile nation. The means to be employed consist of 4 frigates of 44 guns each, and 2 ships of 36 guns each. To decide with propriety upon the objection, this force should be compared with the naval ability of Algiers. He did not mean to go into a minute history of Algiers; he should only observe in general, that it was a populous country, that it had furnished at one time 100,000 fighting men, that its power at this day, was as great as at any preceding period; that they were a warlike people, accustomed to naval enterprizes, and desperate in naval engagements; that for some time past, they had been subsidized for peace by almost every European nation; he could not help concluding from these circumstances that the naval ability of the nation either was or might, without any uncommon exertions, be rendered superior to four 44 gun frigates and two 36 gun ships, the force contemplated by the bill; and if the conclusions were just, the bill is unwise.

In the course of the debate it has been replied to the argument of the ability of the nation deduced from the number of men it has brought into the field; that the naval armament was not intended to attack the invincible militia of Algiers; this is true, but it is no refutation of the argument. The fact exhibits the ability of the nation upon land, and the inference from it has been, that if Algiers can exert such an ability upon land, by changing the direction of her ability, she would certainly furnish a force at sea greatly superior to the armament proposed. The history of her former naval exertions would also justify this conclusion. Providing this armament would naturally turn the attention of Algiers to the increase of her naval strength, and he doubted the policy of measures, which would produce that effect, without the United States were determined to enter into a competition for naval power, with the nations of Europe. Naval exertions have been carried to such excess, that there is scarcely any thing, which furnishes more scope for comparison. Several nations possessing a much greater naval strength than is contemplated by this bill, he believed, were at war with Algiers at this moment, yet her corsairs swim in the ocean regardless of their enemy, and hardly recollecting that they are in a state of war. He thought it unsafe to calculate upon any peculiar invincibility in the armament now proposed, and without such a quality although he hoped their efficacy, yet he feared their inefficacy.

He should fear the result, if the contest in other respects were to be upon equal terms, but that will not be the case. The armament will meet with peculiar embarrasment from the expected scene of action. They are to act 3,000 miles from home without the guarantee or even the prospect of a friendly port, they are to continue the whole year upon their station, and to be subject to attack whenever the enemy may think proper, they will also be continually exposed to a tempestuous ocean; under these circumstances they must act upon the most disadvantageous terms, which will lessen extremely their prospect of success. The advocates of the bill have admitted the necessity of finding some friendly ports in the Mediterranean seas, and several have been mentioned, Carthagena, Gibraltar, &c. &c. but their hopes appeared to him to be wholly chimerical.

He did not know how far it might be proper to have reference to confidential communications, to present this part of the subject in its true light. He thought however, he might be permitted to mention in general, that it has been *officially* communicated to the House, that the truce with Algiers, which has produced the injury to our commerce, against which the present remedy is directed, is part of the system of the combination against France. The mildest apology from Great-Britain, for her interposition, has been, to enable Portugal to act more efficaciously in the common cause of despots. Other effects, equally important to that end, will result, and no doubt, were taken into the estimate. They all may resolve themselves into the embarrassments produced to our commerce. This information cannot be questioned. If then the Algerine truce be part of the system of the combination against France, is it probable, that the combined powers, will afford their ports for the protection of an armament, intended to interrupt and destroy that part of the system; May it not rather be inferred, that they will send their aid to their *allies*, the *Algerines*, to destroy the force sent against them? Have we hopes against this natural and obvious consequence, from the good dispositions of the combined powers towards us? Have we any hopes from their inability, to effect the object? For his part, he thought it was in vain to hope for a contrary result. From these reflections, occurs another obvious objection to the measure, its direct tendency to war. Upon another occasion it has been said, that *Great Britain particularly*, is irritiable towards us, and all measures ought to be avoided, which might tend to encrease the irritability. It really has become a question for this House, for all America, to determine, and particularly the lovers of peace, whether a naval armament, calculated ro resist part of the system of the combination against France, and destined to act in the very scene of war; or imposing higher duties upon some articles of imports, and making an act for the regulation of our own navigation, possess the greatest tendency to war?

For his part, if the proposed armament should be provided, he had but one consolation against this palpable effect of it.—But that consolation furnished the strongest argument against the measure. The trees are now growing, out of which the

frigates are to be built. A conſiderable time muſt of courſe elapſe, before theſe trees can be put into the ſhape of frigates.

From the preſent agitation and fluctuation of European affairs, great changes before that time may be effected, and the neceſſary delay in equipping the armament will be the only chance of avoiding a war by means of the meaſures.

If the frigates were now afloat, and engaged in the expedition againſt Algiers, he ſhould view the United States in a ſtate of actual hoſtility againſt the whole combined powers.

But the neceſſary delay which may furniſh the only ſecurity againſt war, as a reſult of the meaſure, proves the folly of an expenſive armament, which, before it can be provided, the fluctuation of European affairs, may render wholly unneceſſary.

*(Speech to be continued.)*

## AMERICA.

St. JOHN's (Antigua) Feb. 25.

The accounts received laſt week from St. Kitts, of the capture of Fort Bourbon in Martinique, are contradicted in that Iſland, it ſeems, by hand bills circulating when the Mail Boat left it on Saturday. By accounts from Montſerrat, carried thither by one of the Privateers, it appears, that the Britiſh army had carried by aſſault, a Redoubt called Bouille, after a ſevere conteſt, in which we loſt 22 killed, and 37 wounded; fifteen Mulattoes and five Whites, found there, were put to the bayonet. From this redoubt, it is ſaid, Fort Bourbon may be battered in breach; ſhould that be the caſe, we have no doubt, that our gallant countrymen will ſoon capture it. Fort Bourbon is attacked by 3 columns, one under Sir Charles Grey, another under Ceneral Dundas, the third under Colonel White- General Preſcot commands one of the detachments acting againſt Gros Morne and St. Pierre, and Colonel Myers the other. Bellegardes, ſecond in command, has been taken and hanged; and the greateſt diſſenſion prevailed in Fort Bourbon. Rochambeau talks of ſurrender, the garriſon will not attend to it; and none will take the command of that important Fortreſs. Our batteries play inceſſantly upon it, and the fire of the garriſon is very weak indeed. They are principally annoyed from a Bomb battery of ſeventeen 22 inch Mortars.

## *UNITED STATES.*

PITTSBURGH, March 22.

The Governor of this Commonwealth has appointed the following gentlemen Officers of the four companies to be raiſed for the defence of the Delaware, and the frontiers of Weſtmoreland, Waſhington, and Allegheny counties' viz.

Artillery Company,

| | |
|---|---|
| Captain, | John Rice, |
| Lieutenant, | John Hazlewood, Jun. |
| Enſign, | John Salſberry, |

Waſhington County.

| | |
|---|---|
| Captain, | James Seals, |
| Lieutenant, | Robert Miller, |
| Enſign, | Chas. Craycraft, Jun. |

Weſtmoreland County.

| | |
|---|---|
| Captain, | John Sloan, |
| Lieutenant, | John Craig, |
| Enſign, | James M'Comb. |

Allegheny County.

| | |
|---|---|
| Captain, | Ebenezer Denny, |
| Lieutenant, | Tho. Bell Paterſon, |
| Enſign, | Samuel Murphy, |

Preſqu'iſle Command.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capain, | Ebenezer Denny, |
| Lieutenants, | John Hazlewood, Jun. / Robert Miller, |
| Enſign, | James M'Comb. |

## PHILADELPHIA,

### MARCH 31.

*The following was received laſt night, by expreſs from Boſton.*

BOSTON, March 27th, 1794.

By the Packet from Halifax, arrived this day, we preſent the following intereſting intelligence.

Extract of Letters from Meſſrs. BIRD, SAVAGE and BIRD, Merchants in London, to their Correſpondent in this town, dated as under.

JANUARY 1, 1794.

AMERICAN merchants, and the Gentlemen of Lloyd's Coffee-Houſe, have experienced a great degree of alarm, in conſequence of inſtructions, dated 6th of November, but not iſſued until the laſt of December*. The great ground of alarm was a miſapprehenſion that the terms ſtop and detain, and bring to legal adjudication, meant a condemnation. But the merchants have had a meeting about it: and our Mr. H. M. BIRD was of the committee, who went to the Admiralty PROCTOR and Mr. DUNDAS, to require an explanation of the inſtructions—the reſult of which is, that the term "legal adjudication" means no more than that ſuch cargoes ſhould be brought to trial, to find out if they are not French property—but if they are found to be American, they will be releaſed, ſubject only to charges, as there are grounds of ſuſpicion ſufficient to juſtify the detention ariſing from a diſcovery having been made that property is frequently maſked. This only relates to cargoes landed in and ſhipped from America.

But the committee, under Mr. Dundas's directions, are preparing a petition, to miniſtry, of ſuch a modification as would relieve veſſels laden in America, on American account, with French colonial produce for Europe, if not bound to France, and we hope to be able to ſend you a favorable account from miniſtry, by our next. This information you may deem authentic, and as it probably may be of a different tenor from other letters from hence, it may be proper to make it public."

* *Error—This order iſſued in Nov.*

January 10, 1794.

"WE have the pleaſure to hand you a copy of freſh Inſtructions, which have been iſſued, in conſequence of the repreſentations of the Committee of American Merchants to His Majeſty's Miniſters, which we flatter ourſelves will give as much ſatisfaction in America, as we experience, and that it may tend to ſtrengthen the friendſhip and good underſtanding between the two countries, ſo eſſentially to the proſperity of both. The delays ariſing in the Commons, do not reſt with Miniſters, but with the Judge, who preſides in the Admiralty Court, and they ſhew a diſpoſition to redreſs this grievance, by removing him, if it can be done."

*Her follow the inſtructions publiſhed in our paper of Friday laſt.*

Extract of a letter dated January 11, 1794, from a mercantile houſe of the firſt reſpectability in London.

"WE have now the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that the memorial of our merchants, has been attended to, and that the order of Council of 6th November, is reſcinded, and in lieu thereof, the following iſſued:

"To ſtop and detain all ſhips laden with produce of the French Iſlands, coming direct from the Iſlands to Europe," and likewiſe "all ſhips laden with French property, and to bring them into our ports, for legal adjudication."

By which you will obſerve, that the trade between the Iſlands and America is not affected—and we are perſuaded from this deliberate diſcuſſion, and from the conſequent order, that the property *bona fide* American, and coming direct from America, will be protected—but all produce of the French Iſlands coming direct from the Iſlands to Europe, will if captured be confiſcated—let the property belong to whom it may.

The militia of Maſſachuſetts conſiſts of eighty regiments of infantry, of nearly one thouſand men each; the major part in uniform. Thirty companies of artillery, in compleat uniform, with two pieces of field artillery each, principally braſs; and upwards of ten ſquadrons of cavalry, in uniform, all officered, and compleatly equipped.

The whole of this force is in the field four times a year annually in detachments; beſides being muſtered and reviewed by the major-generals of Diviſions in large bodies, collected to a central point by regiments and brigades.

Theſe field days and reviews form the moſt pleaſing and attracting public exhibitions of the country, collect the largeſt aſſemblies of citizens of both ſexes, who by their preſence and approbation, animate the guardians of our liberties in the purſuit of thoſe military accompliſhments, which are the ſureſt ſafeguard of the bleſſings of ſociety.

Extract of a letter from Charleſton, dated the 24th inſtant.

"At this moment our commerce is at a ſtand, owing to a momentary expectation of receiving accounts from thoſe in power with you, that we are no longer at peace with the Britiſh, againſt whom the merchants of this place, in conſequence of the great and unwarrantable depredation on their commerce are much incenſed."

## By this Day's Mail.

GEORGE-TOWN, March 25.

*At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Columbia, March 22d, 1794.*

Benjamin Stoddert was unanimouſly, choſen *Preſident* of the Bank; and

Samuel Hanſon of Saml. unanimouſly, Caſhier.

BOSTON, March 25.

*Civic Feſtival Suſpended.*

From the uncertainty of our preſent political ſituation, and the diſtreſſes and embarraſſments of our trade, the committee appointed to prepare a Civic Feaſt, recommended a temporary ſuſpenſion of all feſtive appearances on account of the brilliant and unexampled ſucceſſes of our friends and allies the French nation.

By order of the Committee,
THOMAS CRAFTS, Chairman.
Boſton, March 22. 1794.

## FRANCE.

Pars, Dec. 31. Armand-Louis Goutaud, ci-devant Duke de Biron, born April 12th, 1747, married to Emilia Boufflers, February 4th, 1766, formerly General of the armies of the Republic in Italy and in La Vendee, has been executed, convicted of being an accomplice in a conſpiracy againſt the internal and external ſafety of the Republic.

The principal leaders of the inſurrection at Liſle, now confined in the different priſons at Paris, are the Governor Valette, the ſame who denounced General Lamorliere, who has periſhed on the ſcaffold; Dufraiſſe, General of the Revolutionary Army, who ſo late as the laſt year trod the ſtage at Bruſſels; his Adjutant-General Beauvoſin; Serdeaux, aid-de-camp; and Capperon and Target, generals of brigade, and ſome others.

Yeſterday being the day appointed for the Civic Feſtival on the re-capture of Toulon, the Convention did not ſit. The ceremony, the order of which was arranged by DAVID the Painter, was uſhered in by the firing of cannon. Fourteen chariots, with devices emblematic of the fourteen armies of France, and the figure of a ſhip, as the emblem of the navy, formed the principal objects in the proceſſion; and an occaſional hymn was ſung.

NEW-LONDON, (Con.) March 24.

*Extract from Thomas Pool's Marine Liſt.*

Arrived brig Neptune, Burnham, in 20 days from New-Providence, where he was carried in by a privateer, detained eight days and then releaſed. All American veſſels in that port are releaſed.

Arrived, brig Apollo, J. Williams, in 13 days from Grenada, via Turks-Iſland, touched at St. Thomas's, where he ſaw Capt. Gurdon Saltonſtall, of this port.—Capt. Williams ſaw Mr. Forteſque Cumming in Grenada, 22d Jan. laſt, hearty and well, who was to ſail in a few days for Trinidad, and expected to ſail for New Haven about the 15th February; Capt. Williams had letters for his wife and friends in New-Haven, but being chaſed by a French privateer, was obliged to throw them overboard.

Tueſday 19. Arrived, ſchooner Polly, A. Gilbert, in 20 days from the Cape; left there, ſchooner Lark, Tittle, Beverly, ſchoner Farmer, Allen, Martha's-Vineyard, brig Bayonne, Rhode-Iſland, brig Columbia, Barney, Hudſon, ſchooner Andrew, Norton, Philadelphia, ſchooner Juno, do. brig Salome, Watſon, do. ſchooner Hope, Higby, New-York. The above veſſels are waiting payment from government.

Capt. Gilbert ſays the Republicans had regained ſeveral forts which had been taken by the Spaniards near the Cape.

The reſolutions of Mr. Dayton reſpecting the ſequeſtration of Britiſh property were this day, on motion of Mr. Mercer poſtponed—ſeveral members who are oppoſed to the reſolutions ſpoke againſt any delay of a deciſion.

The reſolutions reported by a ſelect committee relative to placing the force of the United States in a more efficient ſtate, were taken up in committee of the whole—ſome amendments took place—which with the reſolutions were reported to the houſe. The houſe agreed to the amendments—an additional reſolution for veſting the Preſident with power to raiſe twenty five thouſand men, in caſe war ſhould take place, was poſtponed till to-morrow.

### *PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.*
### ARRIVED.

| | | days |
|---|---|---|
| Ship Hibernia, | Maſſey, | New-York 7 |
| Abigail, | Horton, | do. 8 |
| Sloop New Forge, | Lincoln, | Boſton 13 |
| Ranger, | Gates, | New York 5 |
| Schr. Friendſhip, | Patton, | Bermuda 9 |
| Ship Liberty, | Caldwell, | returned |
| Brig Brandywine | Miller, Curſen, | do. |
| Molly, | Tremells, | do. |
| Jefferſon, | Morris, | do |

A letter from a gentleman in Antigua to his friend in this City, of March 4th, mentions, That ſeven American veſſels were condemned there, from the 28th of February, to the above date, (March the 4th.)

Arrived, the ſhip Enterpriſe, Captain Jones, in 12 days from Havannah, he informs, that on the 13th of March, in lat. 49. he ſpoke the brig Induſtry, Captain Laya, from New-York, bound to Havannah—out 28 days.

Capt. Jones further informs, that on the 24th inſt. off the Delaware Capes, he ſpoke the ſhip Fame, Capt. Eldridge; ſame time he ſaw the ſhip Aerial, Capt. Decatur, both from Philadelphia, a few hours out.

Captain Patton left at Bermuda, 22 ſail of American Veſſels, part condemned, and others waiting for a trial.—He alſo informs, that the ſloop Sally, Capt. Weſt of Philadelphia, was to ſail the ſame day he left Bermuda: In which Capt. Hayes, of the ſloop Sally of this port, was to come paſſenger—he further informs, that he ſaw a brig yeſterday morning, coming into the Capes.—

* In the 3d column firſt page—7th line of this paper, for *frequently* read perfectly.


*For Norfolk & Fredericksburgh,*

*The Brig*
LITTLE SALLY,
JOHN EARL, Maſter.

A ſtaunch good veſſel, will ſail in a few days. For freight or paſſage, apply to the maſter on board at Cheſnut ſtreet wharf, or to

*JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.*
March 31. dtf


## NEW THEATRE.

*THIS EVENING,*
*March 31,*
Will be performed,
A TRAGEDY, called the

## *Grecian Daughter.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Evander, | Mr. Whitlock |
| Philotas, | Mr. Moreton |
| Melanthon, | Mr. Green |
| Phocion, | Mr. Cleveland |
| Dionyſius, | Mr. Fennel |
| Galippus, | Mr. Warrell |
| Arcas, | Mr. Francis |
| Greek Herald, | Mr. Harwood |
| Euphraſia, | Mrs. Whitlock |
| Erixene, | Mrs. Cleveland |

End of the Tragedy,
A Pantomimical Dance, called
*The Sailor's Landlady,*
OR
Jack in Diſtreſs.
To which will be added,
A FARCE, in two acts, called

## The Spoil'd Child.

| | |
|---|---|
| Little Pickle. | Mrs. Marſhall |
| Old Pickle, | Mr. Finch |
| Tag, | Mr. Francis |
| John, | Mr. Bliſſet |
| Thomas, | Mr. Darley jun. |
| Miſs. Pickle, | Mrs. Rowſon |
| Maria, | Mrs. Cleveland |
| Margery, | Mr. Bates |
| Suſan, | Miſs. Willems |

Ladies and Gentlemen are requeſted to ſend their ſervants to keep places, at half an hour paſt 4 o'clock, and to order them to withdraw, as ſoon as the company are ſeated, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain in the boxes, nor any places kept after the firſt act.

No places can be let in the ſide boxes for a leſs number than eight, nor any places retained after the firſt act.

The Doors will be opened at 5 o'clock, and the performances begin at 6 o'clock preciſely.

*** As inconveniences to the public have ariſen from the Box book being open on the days of performance only, in future attendance will be given at the office in the Theatre every day from ten 'till one, and on the days of performance from ten till three o'clock in the afternoon. Applications for Boxes, it is reſpectfully requeſted, may be addreſſed, to Mr. Franklin, at the Box Office.

Places in the Boxes to be taken at the Box-Office of the Theatre, at any hour from nine, in the morning till three o'clock in the afternoon, on the day of performance. Tickets to be had at the office near the Theatre, at the corner of Sixth-ſtreet, and at Carr & Co's Muſical Repoſitory, No. 122, Market-ſtreet

BOXES, one dollar—PIT, three quarters of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.

## *ADVERTISEMENT.*

To the diſtreſſed inhabitants of St. Domingo now in Philadelphia.

The diſtribution of the money allotted to them will be made on Wedneſday next, at the ſouth-Weſt corner of Walnut and Water ſtreets from nine o' clock 'till noon, and from three to five afternoon.

Aux Habitants de St. Domingue de nués de toute faculté a Philadelphie.

La Diſtribution de la ſomme accordée ſe fera Mecredi prochain, au Coin de la Rue ſud oueſt de l' Eau & De la Rue de Walnut, entre neuf heures & midi & de trois & Cinque apres midi.

☞ The Printers of Philadelphia, are requeſted to republiſh the above.

## In the Name of the French Republic.

EVERY Frenchman is forbid to violate the Neutrality of the United States. All commiſſions or authorizations tending to infringe that neutrality, are revoked, and are to be returned to the Agents of the French Republic.

Philadelphia, Ventoſe 16th, ſecond year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible (March 6th, 1794, o. s.)

The Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic. JH. FAUCHET.

The Editors of newſpapers within the United States, are requeſted to republiſh the foregoing notice. d

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NORRIS-COURT,
Back of the New Library, between Cheſnut and Walnut-Streets.

## George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the buſineſs of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,

Likewiſe, JAPANNED PLATES,

for doors or window-ſhutters, done in the moſt elegant manner, and with diſpatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30. dtf

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## *TO BE SOLD,*

And entered upon the firſt of May,
*The noted Eſtate, called*

## *Johnſon Hall:*

Lying in the Mohawk country, ſtate of New York, formerly the ſeat of Sir William Johnſon, containing about ſeven hundred acres of land, which is of the very beſt quality; together with the ſtock, and farming utenſils. The buildings are large and convenient, and fit for a gentleman's ſeat. The payments will be made eaſy, on good ſecurity. For further particulars enquire of George Metcalf, Eſq. on the premiſes, of Silas Talbot, Eſq. at Philadelphia, of Samuel Ward and Brothers, in New York, or of the ſubſcriber in Providence.

*Jabez Bowen.*

Philad. March 26 mw&ſim

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PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

## *A Ground Plan*

OF THE

## City Philadelphia,

*AND ITS ENVIRONS:*

Taken from actual ſurvey, by A. P. FOLIE, Geographer, from St. Domingo.

THIS Plan will be engraved on a plate 26 inches ſquare; and it will contain an exact deſcription of all the ſquares, ſtreets and alleys in the City and Liberties. The ſituation of the ſeveral public buildings, ſuch as the State-Houſe, City-Hall, Seat of Congreſs, Churches, Meeting-Houſes, Hoſpital, Library and Seminaries of Learning—of the ſeveral Banks, and of the Federal and State Offices, will be aſcertained. The parts which are built on will be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe that are not. The courſes of the rivulets between Delaware and Schuylkill, and as much of the Canal, intended to connect the navigation of theſe two waters, as lies within the compaſs of the draught, will be accurately delineated. It will alſo be ornamented by a view of the ſhipping in the harbor, and an elevation of Congreſs-Hall, and of the other public buildings that occupy the ground contiguous. In ſhort, nothing will be omitted to render this uſeful and deſirable work acceptable to an enlightened public, that is in the author's power: and it ſhall be compleated with the greateſt poſſible diſpatch, as ſoon as the generous encouragement of ſubſcribers ſhall inſure to the author ſuch a ſum as will be ſufficient to defray expences.

A Pamphlet will be delivered with each Plan, which will contain an alphabetical liſt of the Subſcribers names, and information concerning the police, population and preſent ſtate of the city.

The price to ſubſcribers will be Two Dollars and one third, to be paid at the time of delivering the Plans.

Subſcriptions will be gratefully received at the principal Bookſellers in this city—and the original Draft may be ſeen at B. DAVIES', No. 68, Market-ſtreet, at any time until it ſhall be put into the hands of the Engraver.

Feb. 28. m&thtf

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## George Bringhurſt,

*COACH-MAKER,*

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Epiſcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requeſting their future favors, as well as thoſe of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the ſhorteſt notice, all kinds of pleaſure carriages, ſuch as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaiſes, kittereens, windſor ſulkeys and chairs, and harneſs of every deſcription, in the neateſt and neweſt faſhion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the beſt ſeaſoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the leaſt doubt but he will be able to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to employ him.

He has for ſale, ſeveral carriages almoſt finiſhed, ſuch as coachees, an Italian windſor chair, hung on ſteel ſprings, a light phæton for one or two horſes, and a ſulkey with a falling top.

Carriages ſold on Commiſſion.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&th3m

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## TO BE SOLD,

## A large elegant Houſe, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.

January 23. m&th—tf

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*JUST PUBLISHED,*
AND FOR SALE BY
M. Carey, No. 118, *High-ſtreet,*

## The PROMPTER;

*COMMENTARY on COMMON SAYINGS and SUBJECTS, which are full of COMMON SENSE, the beſt ſenſe in the world.*

THIS little book is written in a ſtile altogether novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as well as to all claſſes of people, merchants, mechanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this work acquired, that it has paſſed thro three impreſſions in the eaſtern ſtates, and many houſeholders deem it ſo uſeful as to purchaſe a copy for every adult in their families.——PRICE 2s.

February 4. dtf

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Lately Publiſhed.

SOLD BY

## Thomas Dobſon,

No. 41, SOUTH SECOND-STREET:

THE Hiſtory of New-Hampſhire, from the Diſcovery of the River Piſcataqua—by *Jeremiah Belknap*, D. D. 3 Vols. Price in Boards, 4 1-2 Dollars.

The Forreſter, an American Fable, being a Sequel to the Hiſtory of John Bull the Clothier. Price, 75 Cents.

A Diſcourſe, intended to commemorate the Diſcovery of America by Chriſtopher Columbus; delivered at the requeſt of the Hiſtorical Society in Maſſachuſetts, October 23d, 1792, being the completion of the Third Century, ſince that memorable event. To which are added, Four Diſſertations, connected with the ſubject—By the ſame author. Price, 50 Cents.

March 17. tuth&ſ3w

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## Juſt Publiſhed,

In one handſome volume, 12mo. Price 5s

AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN ORMROD,

*At Franklin's Head, No. 41, Second Street,*

AN ESSAY ON THE

## *Natural Equality of Men,*

On the Rights that reſult from it, and on the Duties which it impoſes.

To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.

*Corrected and Enlarged.*

By WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN, *D. D.*

Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy, and the Law of Nature, and of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; and Miniſter of the Engliſh Church at Utrecht.

Aliquid ſemper ad communem utilitatem afferendum. CICERO.

*The Firſt American Edition.*

THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly underſtood, is the only baſis on which univerſal juſtice, ſacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently ſecured. The view of it exhibited in this eſſay, at the ſame time that it repreſſes the inſolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppreſſion; confirms, in the moſt forcible manner, the neceſſity of ſubordination, and the juſt demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from looſening the bands of ſociety, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil diſtinction, draws more cloſely every ſocial tie, unites in one harmonious and juſtly proportioned ſyſtem, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.

March 18. eod1wtu&ſtf

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## Juſt Imported,

In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Peterſburg in Ruſſia,

And now landing at South-ſtreet Wharf, viz.

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.

AND FOR SALE BY

*John Donnaldſon,*

No. 22, Walnut-ſtreet.

March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

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## The Admirers of Sacred Muſic

are reſpectfully informed, that One or more Performances from the moſt approved

*Parts of Handel's Works,*

(particularly from the Meſſiah) will be given in the week preceding Eaſter Sunday, (commonly called Paſſion week)

As every ability in the Inſtrumental and Vocal Line will be called forth on this occaſion, there is no doubt, but that a Liberal Public will take the preſent undertaking under their protection.

N. B. Part of the Profits will be appropriated to the uſe of a public charity.

A particular deſcription of the Place, Seleſtion, &c. will be given as ſoon as the neceſſary arrangements can be ſettled.

March 29. dtf

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## IMPORTED

*In the Brig George and Harriot, from Havre de Grace,*
AND FOR SALE BY

## *Louis Oſmont,*

A PERFECT

Aſſortment of Hanging Paper,

high coloured and plain.

White ſilk Stockings, high dreſſed and put up Engliſh faſhion.

The handſomeſt artificial Flowers and Feathers.

Some Looking Glaſs Plates to be ſold by the caſe.

A few hampers of Champaigne wine ſix years old.

ALSO,

*An elegant parcel of*

Bearſkin Muffs,

And very beautiful Silk Cloaks, which on account of the ſeaſon will be ſold low, and at a long credit.

*LIKEWISE*

42 pipes Madeira wine,

and a few caſks of Claret.

*A Quantity of*

Hamburgh Demijohns.

In a few Days,
*He will have for ſale,*
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

White and Black Laces,

Leghorn hats, fans and cambricks, claret in caſes, a quantity of window glaſs well aſſorted of all ſizes, and a few pair of remarkable Looking Glaſſes framed, all arrived at Norfolk, now coming round.

March 22. dtf

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## War Department.

*January 30th 1794.*

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the fourth day of September 1793, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the ſtates reſpectively, under the uſual regulations.

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the Preſident of the United States,

H. KNOX,
*Secretary of War.*

☞ The printers in the reſpective ſtates are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers for the ſpace of two months.

January 30. d2m

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STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.
*In the Houſe of Repreſentatives,*
DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commiſſioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the inveſtigation of the Treaſury Accounts, reſpecting ſpecial Indents, without knowing the outſtanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

*Reſolved*, That all holders of ſpecial Indents be directed, and required, on or before the firſt day of November next, to deliver the ſpecial Indents in their poſſeſſion to one or other of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, who are to give receipts for the ſame, and to report to the Commiſſioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them reſpectively received, and alſo to the Legiſlature, at their meeting in November next, and that all ſpecial Indents not rendered into the Treaſury as above, on or before the firſt day of November next, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby barred.

*Reſolved*, That public notice of this reſolution be given in the ſeveral Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the firſt day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congreſs of the United States, be requeſted to cauſe this reſolution to be publiſhed in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that proviſion will be made for the expences attending ſuch publication.

*Ordered*, That the reſolution be ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the Houſe,
JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

*In the SENATE,*
DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

*Reſolved*, That this Houſe do concur with the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the foregoing reſolutions.

*Ordered*, That the reſolutions be ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

by order of the Senate,
FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.

ewtNov.

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*For Sale by the Subſcribers,*

MUSCOVADO Sugar in hhds. & bbls.
Hyſon and Souchong Teas.
Sherry Wines, of ſuperior quality, in pipes and quarter caſks.
Spaniſh Indigo.
Boſton Beef, in barrels.
And a ſmall invoice of Muſlins.

NALBRO' & JOHN FRAZIER,
No. 164, South Front-ſtreet.

March 8. ſmw4w

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☞ *This Gazette ſhall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement—The Subſcription encreaſes daily—Advertiſing Favors are ſolicited—Theſe conſtitute an eſſential Item in diminiſhing the Debit ſide of the Account.*

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## Writing

*ON SIGN-BOARDS, JAPANN'D PLATES, &c.*

Done in the moſt elegant manner, and after the firſt maſters; likewiſe,

## Fire Buckets

Painted and finiſhed at the ſhorteſt notice, by

*GEORGE RUTTER,*

In Norris's Court, back of the New Library, between Cheſnut and Walnut, Fourth and Fifth ſtreets.

March 4. dtf

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## *TO BE SOLD,*

Agreeably to the laſt Will of DEBORAH MORRIS, deceaſed,

## The Houſe N°. 245,

AND

## Lot of Ground

On which it ſtands, wherein JAMES BIDDLE now lives, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, near Sixth-ſtreet.

THE Houſe being 18 feet 10 inches in Front on Market-ſtreet, and the Lot 117 feet deep. The whole will be ſold ſubject to a ground rent of twelve pounds per annum, payable to the contributors to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, and their ſucceſſors forever. For terms apply to

SAMUEL COATES,
JONATHAN JONES,
ANTHONY MORRIS,
SAMUEL POWELL GRIFFITHS,
Surviving Executors of
Deborah Morris, dec'd.

March 1, 1794. *cop 3w

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## Scheme of a Lottery,

*To raiſe 39,900 Dollars, on 266,000 Dollars, deducting 15 per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery conſiſts of 38,000 Tickets, in which there are 14,539 Prizes and 23,461 Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.*

THE Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures, having reſolved to erect LOTTERIES for raiſing ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, have appointed the following perſons to ſuperintend and direct the drawing of the ſame, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watſon, Richard Harriſon, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joſeph Ball, Matthew M'Connel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Eſq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Dunham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joſhua M. Wallace, Joſeph Bloomfield, and Eliſha Boudinot, of New-Jerſey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themſelves to the public, that they will take every aſſurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpoſe of paying Prizes, which ſhall be immediately diſcharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

### *SCHEME:*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | 20,000 Dollars is | 20,000 |
| 1 | | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 2 | | 5,000 | 10,000 |
| 5 | | 2,000 | 10,000 |
| 10 | | 1,000 | 10,000 |
| 20 | | 500 | 10,000 |
| 100 | | 100 | 10,000 |
| 800 | | 50 | 15,000 |
| 1000 | | 20 | 20,000 |
| 2000 | | 15 | 30,000 |
| 3000 | | 12 | 36,000 |
| 8100 | | 10 | 81,000 |
| 14,539 | Prizes. | | 262,000 |
| 23,461 | Blanks. | First drawn number, | 2,000 |
| | | Laſt drawn number, | 2,000 |

38,000 Tickets at 7 Dollars each is 266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inſpection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg, of New-Brunſwick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample ſecurity for diſcharging the truſt repoſed in them.

☞ In order to ſecure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers ſhall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four ſufficient ſecurities, to perform their inſtructions, the ſubſtance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers ſhall receive the ſum of Three Hundred Dollars, he ſhall immediately place the ſame in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and ſuch of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the payment of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take ſufficient ſecurity for any Tickets they may truſt, otherwiſe to be reſponſible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets ſold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abſtracts of which ſhall be ſent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterſon, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. tu&ſtf.

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*PHILADELPHIA:*
PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No South Fourth-Street.